

HISTORY OF THE

59^{th.} Bn. *1st A.I.F.*

I desire to express my appreciation and grateful thanks to
Miss D. Sims for her kindness in granting me permission to
publish extracts from the book — "The Story of the 5th
Australian Division" — compiled and published by her late
brother, Captain A. D. Sims, of the 5th Battalion, A.I.F.



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Australian
War Memorial

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59th BATTALION

I desire to express my appreciation and grateful thanks to Mrs. D. Ellis for her kindness in granting me permission to publish extracts from the book — "The Story of the 5th Australian Division" — compiled and published by her late husband, Captain A. D. Ellis, M.C., 29th Battalion, A.I.F.

This is a brief history of the 59th Battalion, A.I.F., from its formation in Egypt in 1916, to peace in 1918.

Other battalions and battles are briefly mentioned, only to ensure continuity.

I trust that this brief history gives to all members of the 59th Battalion Association as much pleasure as I received in preparing it.

Wm. E. PENTREATH,

Hon. Secretary,

59th Battalion A.I.F. Association.

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THE EGYPTION PERIOD

14th February to 31st March, 1916

In February, 1916, two almost complete Divisions, the 1st and the 2nd, had returned to Egypt from Gallipoli.

A new Administrative Staff called H.Q. A. and N.Z. Forces was instituted. It was this Staff that arranged for the formation of the 5th Division

It was very rightly considered of the greatest importance that the new Division should contain a strong nucleus of officers and men who had already fought and had actual experience of modern war conditions. It was decided, in an endeavour to reconcile the transferred men to the change, to preserve as far as possible in new units, identity of territorial origin and identity of unit colours. Thus, the 15th Infantry Brigade had, as a "parent unit", the 2nd Infantry Brigade, entirely Victorian in origin. As red, worn horizontally, was the colour of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, so red, worn vertically, became the colour of the 15th Infantry Brigade.

The formation of the 15th Infantry Brigade was carried out in the middle of February, 1916. The 2nd Brigade, the parent formation was at Serapeum on the Suez Canal and were transferred from there to Tel-el-Kebir on the 21st February. From the 23rd to the 26th February, approximately 500 reinforcements arrived from Zietoun, joining the existing skeleton force, bringing it practically to war footing. On the 2nd March, General Irving, who had commanded the Brigade, handed over to General H E Elliott, who thus commenced his long and invaluable association with the 15th Brigade.

Lieut. Col E A Harris was the first 59th Battalion commander from 21-2-1916 to 19-7-1916.

The Egyptian period of the 59th Battalion's history divides itself into four phases —

- (a) Continued organisation and training at Tel-el-Kebir till about the end of March when it moved to Ferry Post;
- (b) Holding a section of the canal defence, about eight miles east of the Suez Canal,
- (c) Handing over at the end of May, of this sector, to the 53rd British Division and concentration at Moascar preparatory to the move overseas
- (d) Move to Alexandria by rail, the embarkation there, the voyage to Marseilles and the long railway journey to the North of France.

Apart from its historical associations, Tel-el-Kebir had much to recommend it as a site for a large military encampment. On the main line from Cairo to Ismailia, with branches north to Port Said and Alexandria, and south to Suez, it gave

all the necessary facilities for the movement of troops in any direction. Around it, the country was not wholly covered with a deep deposit of sand. There were extensive patches of firm soil where men could be marched and trained.

About 20th March, the 5th Division received instructions to take over a sector of the front line of the Suez Canal defences. The move of the 5th Division from Tel-el-Kebir to Ferry Post is memorable for its distressing experiences. The start at 7.30 a.m., on 29th March, was complicated by a very heavy fog which drenched the men's clothing and equipment. Then a burning sun beating down on the column aggravated the men's distress and caused extreme thirst. Many water bottles were soon empty.

By the time Mahsama was reached at 3 p.m., most of the men were very much exhausted. Next day, a still more trying march of 16 miles, to Moascar awaited them and, unfortunately, the day turned out to be particularly hot. A start was made at 7 a.m. By 10.30 a.m. the good ground was left behind, and the route followed, under directions from Division, struck across heavy sandhills. These proved too much for the stamina of scores of the men. They literally dropped in their tracks, overcome by thirst and exhaustion. Moascar was reached by those who kept going at about 3 p.m. Water supplies were immediately requisitioned and sent out along the route, and the men, half dead with exhaustion or distracted by thirst, were gradually collected and restored. Some N.Z. units, hearing of the serious condition of the Brigade, immediately turned out to render all the assistance in their power.

The march was undoubtedly an inauspicious beginning to the careers of the new units concerned in it.

On 30th March, the 15th Brigade, under General Elliott arrived at Moascar in good order, although suffering fairly severely. On the following day they proceeded to the Ferry Post Camp, where they settled down.

By April, 1916, an almost continuous system of front line trenches had been constructed about eight miles east of the Canal and running roughly parallel to it. In and about these the men worked by day and watched and waited by night for the enemy who failed to come.

The 8th Brigade Group held the forward line from the 26th March to the 14th April, when it was relieved by the 15th Brigade, who in turn were relieved by the 14th Brigade on 14th May. It is impossible to state in what temperature the majority of the men lived and worked, but in a cool tent, the thermometer rose to 115, 117 and 118 degrees on successive days.

On 25th May, a review of the Division was held by the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, General Sir Archibald Murray. The whole division was paraded in review order just east of the Ferry Post Camp. The deep sand made marching difficult, but the review was a great success.

During the first week in June, the 15th Brigade was assembled at Moascar. This concentration in the vicinity of the railway was accepted by all as a preliminary to a move overseas.

On 5th June, a representative of every unit, accompanied by a number of Staff Officers, left the Division as an advance party, to prepare the way for its move to France.

The remainder of the Division did not leave Egypt before the middle of June. Entrainment was ordered to take place at Moascar siding and detrainment at the wharves of Alexandria, where the men were embarked on various ships. Then came the voyage through the Mediterranean to Marseilles, where, on landing, they were entrained for the 584 mile trip to the north of the important railway junction of Hazebrouck, about 20 miles distant from the Armentieres sector of the front line. The 15th Brigade went to Steenbecque.

NORTHERN FRANCE

The distribution of units to billets often involved their dispersion over a comparatively wide area. Units were now considerably broken. The platoon officer, with a couple of his sections, was probably at one farm house, while the remainder of his command, under a platoon sergeant, might be half a mile away at another farm. The company commander was perhaps a mile away — and battalion headquarters farther still. The officers were billeted in rooms in the dwelling-houses. The men were given billets in barns and other outbuildings.

The move of the Division to the front line was a long and eagerly anticipated event. The men had had four months of training in musketry, bayonet fighting, drill, gas training and route marches.

The move forward commenced on the morning of 8th July and completed the journey to Estaires on the 9th.

The sector of the line which was to be taken over was about four miles in length, about three miles south of Armentieres. About a mile behind the line lay the little battered villages of Bois Grenier and Fleurbaix. The 15th Brigade was billeted at Saily, approximately three miles from the front line.

During the day, the men had been kept close to their billets or huts. As the hours passed, the officers told them what they could of the evening's work. They fell in and marched down the road, at ease, sturdy, confident and resolute. They turned from the road and struck across the fields by a narrow path. They saw rockets rising from the ground and glowing into flame as they soared skywards. The sound of rifle fire was heard. Suddenly they were in a sap leading to the front line and walking on a duckboard floor. Before them lay a heavy, black wall, ten feet high and to right and left were ugly, shapeless masses of sandbag dug-outs.

THE BATTLE OF FROMELLES

19th and 20th July, 1916

British Official Communiqué, 20th July, 2.50 p.m.:— "Yesterday evening, south of Armentières, we carried out some important raids on a front of two miles, in which Australian troops took part. About 140 German prisoners were captured."

The Fromelles battlefield lay on one of the lowest parts of the western front. Through it trickled the tiny river, Laires, perhaps four or five feet wide, except where it had been enlarged by shell holes.

The battle takes its name from the village of Fromelles, which lay about two miles on the German side of the line. The enemy availed himself of these advantages and of a slight local rise. Owing to its shape and slight elevation, this point had been aptly named the "Sugar Loaf," and it exercised a potent and fateful influence on the fortunes of the fight that was waged around it. On the extreme right of the sector, the lines were separated by 450 yards, but they gradually converged towards the left, until, at the extreme left of the front of attack, No Man's Land was only about 120 yards across.

When the Division took over the Bois Grenier sector, the 57th and 58th were sent to the front line, the remaining battalions were kept in reserve. General Elliott at first determined to carry out the assault with them, but the additional fatigue and strain, as well as the heavy enemy artillery retaliation led him to change his plans and relieve the 57th and 58th with the 59th and 60th Battalions. These were the two assaulting battalions of the brigade.

The morning of the 19th July was calm and misty, with the promise of a clear, fine day later. The infantry assault was to take place at 6 p.m. At 2.15 p.m., there was a marked increase in enemy counter preparation and by 3 p.m., a heavy and continuous volume of fire was falling over the front and support line and the saps leading to them, now filled with the assembling infantry. The 15th Brigade area was being raked with shrapnel.

Punctually, at 5.45 p.m., deployment into No-Man's Land commenced. The 59th Battalion were scarcely over the parapet before a little desultory musket fire was opened on it, coming chiefly from the "Sugar Loaf." Before the men had gone 30 yards, this fire had grown in intensity. The waves pressed forward steadily, but just as steadily the enemy fire grew hotter and hotter. The losses mounted rapidly as the men pressed gallantly on into the withering fire. Lieut. Col. Harris was disabled by a shell and Major Layh took charge of the dwindling lines which halted in the scanty cover of a slight depression to re-organise. The deployment of the 60th Battalion was attended by similar circumstances. On the extreme left were the enemy trenches entered by elements of the 60th. They sent back a

few prisoners, but touch with them was subsequently lost. Thus on the entire front of the 15th Brigade, within half an hour from the time of assault, it was apparent that we had failed to take the "Sugar Loaf" and that it was beyond human power to cross so wide a No Man's Land in the face of the machine gun fire that streamed continuously from it. By 6.30 p.m., the remnants of the two battalions were doggedly digging in as near to the enemy parapet as they could get. Thirty-five out of the thirty-nine assaulting officers were already killed or wounded and with them most of the N.C.O.'s. In these circumstances the survivors could only hold on determinedly to what they had won. The enemy, on his part, strove by all means to retard its progress. Their machine-guns enfiladed the troops in their shallow defences, and as night closed in, a continuous stream of shells fell over and around the grim, but helpless, line in No Man's Land. The general position on the 5th Divisional front at 7.30 p.m. was that the attack was definitely held up on the right brigade sector and was successful on the centre and left sectors, where the 8th Brigade had advanced. Active operations on the 15th Brigade front terminated at about 1 a.m. on the 20th. General Elliott received official news of the failure at about 7.30 p.m., by which time he was also aware that the 59th and 60th Battalions were badly cut up and quite unable to advance without assistance. On receipt of the information at 7.52 that he could use two companies of the 58th Battalion to support his attack in conjunction with the attack of the 184th Brigade on the "Sugar Loaf", he took immediate steps to make the necessary arrangements. The attack of the 61st Division had been abandoned and the "Sugar Loaf" defences were thus enabled to concentrate the whole of their organised machine-gun fire on the one thin line that now endeavoured to penetrate it. They reached the remnants of the 59th and 60th Battalions, caught them up and carried them on towards the enemy by the impetus of their heroic charge. It was in vain. The attack melted into nothingness. After a couple of hours the remnants of all three battalions commenced to drift back to their old front lines. There they were hastily organised and withdrawn to the rear, and the defence of the brigade front was passed to the 57th Battalion.

The total casualties from noon, 19th July to noon, 20th July, was 178 officers and 5,335 other ranks. The 15th Infantry Brigade casualties were 51 officers and 1725 other ranks. The infantry battalions that suffered most heavily were the 60th, the 32nd and the 59th, with 757, 718 and 695 casualties respectively.

The report of the G.O.C., 5th Australian Division, on the attack carried out on the 19th inst was forwarded by Lieut. Gen R Haking, Commanding XI Corps who wrote—"I think the attack of the Australian Division, which was new to fighting out here, was carried out in an exceptionally gallant manner. The difficulties on the right flank were caused by the failure of the 61st Division to carry the "Sugar Loaf." I am quite sure

that on the next occasion when the Division is ordered to attack it will distinguish itself even more than on this occasion."

At this time, Major Layh, with the rank of Lieut-Col took over command of the 59th Battalion, and Capt. S W Neale, who had been O C of the 15th Machine-gun Company, resumed duty with his Battalion, the 59th.

The Fifth Division remained in the line in the vicinity of Armentieres for nearly three months after the Battle of Fromelles. One result of that battle was to reduce the Division to nearly 6000 below its strength. By the end of September, the arrival of reinforcements had reduced this deficiency to one of 54 officers and 3371 other ranks. Average casualties were about 300 per month.

On the 12th October, the tenth and eleventh of a series of raids was carried out, when Captain L L Hornby and Lieuts. Johnston and Gannon lead a fine team of 59th Battalion raiders into the enemy trenches on the old Fromelles battle-front. The party returned after the usual destruction of the enemy works. The losses were three slightly wounded, one of whom was Lieut. Johnston.

On 18th October, the 15th Brigade left Bailleul by train for the Brucamps area where it was to be billeted.

The move to the Somme battle area was made by buses along the broad high roads of the Somme Valley on 21st October, the 15th Brigade going into reserve in the vicinity of Montauban, which it had reached after marching from Fricourt on 22nd October.

The Division was involved in all the preparations for a major operation. The most laborious was the digging of assembly trenches on the jumping-off line of the attacking infantry. The work had to be done at night. As fast as the trenches were dug, the wet sides crumbled in again. The weather grew worse and worse.

The Division's second tour of duty in the Somme trenches opened on 20th November and closed on 23rd December. The 15th Brigade relieved the 3rd Guards Brigade on 20th November. General Elliott had his HQ in Gun Valley, just in front of Delville Wood where the shelling was frequent and heavy. The Brigade at once set about linking up the shell holes of the front line and otherwise improving its defences. The 15th Brigade was relieved in the left sector by the 14th Brigade on 30th November, after a ten days tour and it relieved the 8th Brigade on the right sector on 10th December. The Division was finally relieved by the 2nd Australian Division about 20th December, after having done approximately twenty days' service in the front line, and the infantry was moved back to the reserve area, Ribemont, Buire and Dernancourt by train.

A bleak, wet Christmas, in surroundings that would depress anybody, was spent in the reserve area. Despite disadvantages Christmas Day was made enjoyable. Good dinners were provided, parcels from the Australian Comforts Fund were distri-

buted and Australian mail arrived.

The Division left the Vignacourt area about 14th January on its way back to the line. In the left brigade sector the 15th Brigade relieved a brigade of the 2nd Australian Division on the 16th January. Brigade HQ being at their old position in Gun Valley. The 15th Brigade was relieved in the left sector on 15th February by the 8th Brigade, but was brought in again on 24th February to relieve the 45th and 48th Battalions of the 4th Australian Division.

On 24th February, the 15th Brigade relieved the 12th Brigade on the immediate left of the 5th Divisional sector. There, on the 25th, patrols found Pork and Barley trenches of the enemy front system unoccupied and they were immediately seized and linked up with our old front line.

The indications of a substantial enemy withdrawal now opened up prospects of a wonderful awakening from the torpor of trench warfare.

On 7th March, the relief of the 8th Brigade was effected by the 14th and 15th Brigades. Bapaume was now right in the path of any advance, the town being barely a mile away. On 16th March, it was found that on every brigade front the enemy line was deserted. The 14th Brigade was soon in Le Transloy and the 15th were heading fast for Beaulencourt. The 8th was on the point of entering Bapaume. A wide screen of Light Horse patrols passed through the outpost line of the Divisional front for reconnaissance. With the 59th Battalion as its infantry support, it constituted the vanguard of General Elliott's advanced guard. Rapid progress was made. Opposition was encountered at Fremicourt, but it was brushed aside by the Light Horse and "C" and "D" Companies of the 59th Battalion who captured a few prisoners and occupied the village.

A strong-post at Delsaux Farm about four miles east of Bapaume was more troublesome with machine gun and rifle fire. The 59th Battalion was forced to deploy and reduce the position by working round its flanks. This was accomplished by "A" and "B" Companies, and among the enemy dead was found an officer whose pocket contained a document of considerable importance. It was an outline of the method of the enemy retirement in the sector in which 1 ANZAC was operating.

The 60th Battalion relieved the 59th in the vanguard on the morning of 19th March. On the morning of the 20th, heavy fire from Morchies and Beaumetz was encountered. At 11 a.m., parties of the 59th were advancing on Morchies, which they captured at 1 p.m. On the 21st, the 59th, now completely tired out by its fine efforts, was relieved by the 30th Battalion.

On the 23rd, enemy storm troops advanced on Beaumetz village. It met with a temporary measure of success, but was routed by parties of the 29th and 30th Battalions. The village was cleared.

On the 24th, the 59th and 60th Battalions moved out from Velu and Lebucquiere and completely broke strong enemy

opposition on the right front. Hundreds of the enemy were dislodged from these positions and the line was materially improved. The 59th became involved in the Second Division's operations at Lagnicourt and repulsed two counter-attacks that were threatening that village from its right flank. The enemy bombarded a much disputed farm north of Beaumetz and occupied it after completely wrecking it. Within half an hour a 59th Battalion party had counter-attacked and retaken the place.

On the 29th, the 14th Brigade relieved the 15th Brigade as advance guards and the men, thoroughly tired out but in high spirits, passed back to the comparative rest and comfort of the rear. The 59th and 60th Battalions had experienced the hardest time. So far, the Australian advance guard had completely out-fought the rearguards of the enemy, who had been forced to reinforce their rearguards with heavy detachments from the main body. By now six battalions of the 5th Division had been engaged and the operations were commencing to assume the character of a series of pitched battles.

The enemy rearguard, forced from its strong Beaumetz line of resistance, took up a position of even greater strength on the Louvelval-Dognies line.

The period in reserve near Bapaume passed without important incident. On 20th April the 5th Division was relieved in its reserve position by the 20th British Division and moved to "The Dingle" and the camps around Mametz, Fricourt, Bernafay and Montauban. The closing April weather was beautiful and the fortnight spent in this area turned out to be a most enjoyable one. Apart from relaxation and training, grand Divisional sports were held on 4th May.

The guns thundered insistently and everybody knew that a bitter fight was raging in and around Bullecourt. On 8th May, the 15th Brigade travelled to Beugnatre via Bapaume.

The enemy rearguards had been pushed back into the Hindenburg Line, which here consisted of two parallel lines of extraordinarily well-constructed trenches, about 200 yards apart.

Each trench was provided with numerous concreted dug-outs, machine-gun and Minenwerfer positions. The two villages nearest the line on our side were Noreuil and Lagnicourt. Bullecourt lay just to the left of the new Divisional sector. The 4th Division, on 11th April, had stormed the Hindenburg Line near Bullecourt and had secured an important sector of the Hindenburg defences.

The 14th and 15th Brigades took over the central and left sectors of the front line on 9th May. A continuous artillery battle raged along the whole front. Our front lines and every approach to them were pommelled day and night. Artillery fire on the morning of the 12th was of the heaviest nature and the casualties for the day, in the 15th Brigade sector alone, were 18 officers and 330 other ranks. 59th Battalion H.Q. received a direct hit and all the occupants were killed or wounded.

Lieut-Col Layh was one of the wounded and Lieut.-Col. C. C. Mason took over command

On the night of 12th - 13th, the 15th Brigade was relieved by the 173rd Brigade of the 5th British Corps, and on its relief was concentrated at Beugnatre, as Divisional reserve. On the 22nd it moved to Biefvilliers, where it remained till the end of the month.

The 5th Division was relieved, between 24th and 26th May, by the 20th Division, and passed to the immediate rear as Corps Reserve with HQ at Bancourt. It was over seven months since its arrival on the Somme, and of this time, almost five months had been spent in the front line.

The new area was a large one, extending some twelve miles west from the vicinity of Albert to the village of Rubempre, at which latter place DHQ and 15th Brigade HQ were established.

Early in July, the Battalion marched from Rubempre to Mailly Mailly and continued with its training over the areas of Thiepval and Beaumont Hamel. It was from this area that the Battalion marched to Corbie and back in two days, some 44 miles, apart from testing our stamina, the object was an exercise in conjunction with Divisional Engineers who had erected pontoon bridges over the Somme. We were to test their stability; in doing so one Company Officer stressed on his men that, as they had been out of step for 22 miles, "Now was not the time to suddenly get into step and probably sink everything". Hindsight suggests something prophetic about this manoeuvre, for nine months later the Battalion, in a night march over the same route, covered 25 miles, and on completion guarded similar crossings. But things, then, looked blue indeed.

Between the 25th and 29th July, the Division was moved north by train from the Rubempre area to the reserve area of the Second Army in the Blaringhem area. The 15th Brigade entrained at Belle Eglise and detrained at Steenbecque. From there they moved by route march to their billets at Sercus. They spent seven weeks in this area. The weather remained beautiful for the most part.

News of the offensive operations in the Ypres sector was eagerly awaited, and it soon became apparent that the defence methods of the enemy were, in that sector, fundamentally different from what they had been on the Somme. Here the Germans had adopted the plan of fortifying whole areas instead of lines, by constructing hundreds of concrete blockhouses, soon known as pill-boxes, which were dotted thickly over his forward area and extended behind it to a great depth.

Apart from the training, the chief incidents of the period were the march past General Birdwood on 20th August, a similar parade before General Godley on 22nd August, and finally a review by Sir Douglas Haig, on 29th August.

Railhead during the period was at Ebblinghem, where good baths and a laundry were working.

The 5th Divisional Reinforcement wing was moved from Bécourt to Hazebrouck

The rest at Blaringhem came to an end on 17th September, when all units set out by route march to the vicinity of Reninghelst, about five miles south-west of Ypres

The 20th September marked another important phase of the attack of the Second and Fifth Armies in the direction of the Passchendaele Ridge. The 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions carried out the attack on the 1 A N Z A C front on that day and the 5th Australian Division, as part of the Corps Reserve for the operation, was kept ready all day to move at a moments notice. But it was not required. By the evening of the 20th, it was generally known that the attack of the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions had been completely successful. The officers and men of the 5th Division spent, in the huddled camps round Reninghelst, the last night of their long and happy rest period.

THE FLANDERS CAMPAIGN

The Battle of Polygon Wood

In the early months of the war, repeated extensions of the fighting line in a northerly direction had established the extreme right flank of the German forces some 30 miles along the Belgian coast, in the vicinity of Nieuport. About 25 miles to the south of Nieuport lay the town of Ypres, and the line between the two places had become stabilised in a general north and south direction, with a considerable British salient before Ypres. During the latter half of 1915, throughout 1916 and in the earlier part of 1917, this sector had remained comparatively tranquil. The northern half of this sector was low, marshy ground. The southern half had two big natural obstacles, the forest of Houthoult, about ten miles north of Ypres, and the Passchendaele Ridge and its wooded spurs, about six miles east of that town.

The advance of the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions on 20th September had carried the 1 A N Z A C. front to a line about a mile in advance of Westhoek. To advance the line further, the 4th and 5th Australian Divisions were instructed to carry out the attack, and the right or southern sector was allotted to the 5th Division. The greatest part of this area was known as Polygon Wood. This area had been fortified by the enemy and was covered by concrete pill-boxes. Trench systems were also in existence. From Zillebeke Lake forward, for three and a half miles, the whole area was continuously shelled, and special spots like Hooge and Glencorse Wood were rarely at rest.

The attack of the 5th Division was to take place in two phases. The first phase involved an average advance of about 750 yards. The second phase was to carry the line another

350 yards forward and included the capture of Joist Farm, Jetty Wood, Jetty Trench and Juniper Trench

The 15th Infantry Brigade was allotted the right half of the attack frontage, and the 14th Infantry Brigade the left or northern half. The line of assembly was laid out by white tapes during the night before the attack, and tapes were also to be pegged out forward from those to ensure that the right direction was followed. A creeping artillery barrage was to protect the whole advance. HQ of the 15th Brigade was at Hooge Crater, about two miles behind the battlefield. On 23rd September, the 15th Brigade moved forward. The 59th Battalion was in Brigade reserve in the vicinity of Zouave Wood.

Just before dawn on 25th September, a tremendous concentration of enemy artillery fire fell across the right of the 15th Brigade sector, followed with heavy infantry attacks en masse by special storm troops of picked German divisions. Despite heavy casualties, the 58th Battalion stood firm.

Zero hour for the big attack was to be 5.50 a.m., on 26th September. Three battalions of the 15th Brigade, the 57th, 58th and 60th had been under the enemy barrage all day, and had suffered heavy casualties. The 59th Battalion, however, was still almost intact and was allotted to capture the first, or red line.

Punctually, at 5.50 a.m., our artillery opened up and thousands of shells burst in a long straight line of flame and destruction, about 200 yards in front of the waiting infantry. The 59th Battalion advanced splendidly and their objective, the red line, was secured except at the extreme right, almost on time. Lieut-Col Mason's officers and men were having an exciting time among the pill-boxes, and Capt S W Neale and Lieut Macintosh, until he was killed, were leading their men with great dash and skill. Sergeant Facey, too, operating on the right flank near Cameron House, captured several pill-boxes that were impeding the work of consolidation. Lieut. Pentreath, Lewis-gun officer, and Lance Corporal Cronin also did splendid work and captured many prisoners. General Elliott in order to gain precise knowledge of the position of his line, decided on a personal visit to the front line, and by 6 a.m. on the 27th, he visited the various units on the battlefield proper.

Of the work of the assaulting infantry battalions, it would be hard to speak in sufficiently glowing terms. Officers and men alike were splendid. The casualties in the battle were severe, 27 officers and 518 other ranks being killed, 69 officers and 2234 other ranks wounded, and two officers and 170 other ranks missing.

The Division rested in the reserve area till 8th October, when a forward move was again ordered in the sector immediately north of Polygon Wood, but with winter coming, it was known that its activity would be defensive only.

MESSINES — WYTSCHAETE SECTOR

On 28th October, the Division moved back to Scottish Lines, but did not remain there long. It was allotted a sector of great tactical importance, which included the Messines — Wytschaete Ridge.

The new sector stretched south from Hollebeke for about 6000 yards to the vicinity of Warneton, about six or eight miles north of the old Fleurbaix sector.

The 15th Brigade was withdrawn to Divisional Reserve near Kemmel, and it relieved the 14th Brigade in the line on 29th November.

On the 14th, 15th and 16th December, the 8th, 14th and 15th Brigades were relieved by the 1st Division and moved by train to the Samer area, about 10 miles south-east of Boulogne, for its rest and training. The 15th Brigade was centred around Parenty. Owing to heavy snow, little training was possible for some days. Three days complete holiday was given by General Hobbs and a liberal leave allotment to Boulogne was approved.

The Divisional concert party contributed very greatly to the enjoyment of this rest period.

On the 31st January, the 15th Brigade went into Divisional Reserve at Kemmel.

Moving to the front line, raiding activity was resumed on the 11th and 12th March. Lieut. Binder led the 59th party of 20 men. Scrambling through a lot of wire and other obstructions in advance of the remainder of the party, Lieut. Binder and two other ranks captured three Germans, who were so unnerved by the artillery shooting that they were unable to offer any resistance whatever. The party returned without a casualty.

On 15th March, the 8th Brigade relieved the 15th Brigade in the right sector and startling events occurred which led to a sudden cancellation of all further raiding activities on the Divisional front.

On 19th March, Sir Douglas Haig's Intelligence reported that the final stages of the enemy offensive preparations were almost completed and that a heavy offensive on the Arras — St. Quentin front might be expected almost immediately.

The Battalion left Kemmel on 24th March, for Merris and Meteren, near Dranoutre we were shelled, B Company suffering casualties from high velocity guns. This was once a "back area" so the circumstances began to point to big days ahead. On the night of 26th March, the 15th Brigade entrained for Doullens in the reserve zone, behind the Third Army. The railway was under long range bombardment at many points and the 58th Battalion suffered numerous casualties from a 15-inch shell which hit the train near St Pol. On 29th March, the 15th Brigade Group was ordered south to the vicinity of Corbie, which entailed a night march of 25 miles in all, concluding five days and nights of movement and alert. Few could have

boasted more than one night's sleep. We were now in an area, not only making history, but re-living it, as in the days of King Henry V. guarding the Somme crossings. We were temporarily attached to the 3rd Division

On 5th April, 15th Brigade had been transferred to the 3rd (British) Cavalry Division and were in the line at Hamel, effecting the relief in daylight, and before nightfall had advanced the line some hundreds of yards. The Divisional front extended from just east of Vair-sur-Somme to just east of Villers-Brettoneux. The sector was absolutely devoid of defensive works. The front line consisted of an almost haphazard series of outposts, and was connected by trenches and undefended by wire. On 9th April, the second attack of the great German offensive was launched on a front between La Bassee and Armentieres, spreading north to include the Messines and Wytschaete sector.

On the 10th April, the 8th Brigade relieved the 15th Brigade, which passed into Divisional Reserve. On the 21st, the 5th Division passed from the command of 111 Corps into that of Australian Corps in close reserve, immediately west of Villers-Brettoneux. A converging attack by the 15th Brigade and another Brigade was to be at a point east of Villers-Brettoneux.

On the morning of 24th April, strong German forces attacked and captured Villers-Brettoneux, and the 15th Brigade, in reserve at Daours, had been on the alert since 5 a.m. Many of its units had passed an anxious day under gas and shellfire, and had done a good deal of reconnaissance work. Patrols of the 59th Battalion, under Lieuts Christian and Callender, went far afield and after exciting experiences with enemy detachments, returned with valuable and accurate information.

As this part of the line — the meeting point of the British and French Armies — was of such importance, a counter-attack was essential, and this was entrusted to the 13th and 15th Australian Brigades, who were to attack either side of the town and converge on the east. The 15th Brigade was to jump off from the Cachy-Fouilly Road. This frontage was to be shared by the 59th Battalion on the right and the 60th Battalion on the left. The 57th Battalion was instructed to follow in close support of the 59th Battalion.

The final objective of the 59th and 60th Battalions was the remainder of the road, between the 14th Brigade's right and Villers-Brettoneux. Zero hour was to be 10 p.m.

The attacking battalions were to cross the assembly line at 10 p.m., and a few minutes after 9 p.m., they set out. An unfortunate loss of position by "C" Company of the 59th Battalion caused considerable delay. Capt. Bursey, who commanded it, was warned in his march to the jumping-off line not to cross a certain area which was saturated with gas. His company could have crossed it in safety by putting on their gas helmets, but this would have added to their discomfort and to the difficulties of seeing, and Capt. Bursey thought it better to skirt the flank of the gassed area by making a slight

detour This he did, but did not succeed in gaining his exact position again. Capt. Bursey, in fact, had crossed the line, and was now several hundred yards in front of it, wondering why the other units were not assembling near him. After waiting for some time on the correct line, Capt Smith's company of the 57th was moved up from its support position in rear of the 59th and took the place of Capt. Bursey's company Owing to this, the advance of the 59th and 60th Battalions commenced over an hour late Capt Bursey's company was picked up in due course and no serious consequences arose from the unpunctual beginning of the attack

Once thoroughly started, the assault moved rapidly. Up to the first objective little opposition was encountered and the Hamelet - Villers Brettoneux Road was secure by midnight Further advance brought most of the units in strong view of the enemy line between Villers Brettoneux and Vaire Wood "A" Company of the 59th came under heavy enemy rifle fire from positions just in front as it reached the first objective line. Without delay the company charged in the direction of the opposition Fire was opened almost immediately on the remainder of the 59th Battalion and on the 60th Battalion, further to the left Sections and platoons a little to the rear of the advanced line at once dashed up and Major Kuring gave, in loud tones, the order for a general charge A wild and terrible yell from hundreds of throats split the midnight air and the whole line surged irresistibly forward, with bayonets gleaming in the moonlight A storm of enemy machine-gun and rifle-fire poured into the oncoming ranks, but checked them not at all The German defences were arranged in a series of strong posts, as far back as the second objective. They fought steadily, but were hopelessly outclassed. One by one the strong post garrisons were captured or exterminated, and the 59th and 60th Battalions, now intermingled, were resting triumphantly on their final objective Victory had been gained by the great dash and fighting superiority of the junior officers, the NCO's and men On the right flank, the position was more pressing at a point about half a mile beyond the 59th Battalion's present right extremity A. and D Companies of the 57th Battalion had inclined somewhat to the right from their position, just behind the 59th Battalion, and had consolidated on the north-east outskirts of Villers Brettoneux Many of the enemy were made prisoners by the 57th and 59th Battalions In particular, Cpl Mitchell and a few men cleared out a Chateau on the Warfusée Road and netted 23 prisoners, after a sharp brush with enemy troops, who tried to prevent them.

On April 26th, the 15th Brigade had returned to the control of the 5th Australian Division, and the front reached from the railway embankment, south of Villers Brettoneux, to a point well to the north of the Somme, a distance of over 10,000 yards. General Elliott ordered the 57th Battalion to hand over its part of the line to the 59th Battalion, while the companies and platoons of the 59th and 60th Battalions were

reorganised as far as was practicable

With the straightening out of the 60th Battalion's left flank, on the morning of the 27th, the Villers Bretonneux fighting may be said to have closed. Thereafter, no German ever set foot in Villers Bretonneux, save as a prisoner of war. The enemy losses, both in and north of the village, were extremely heavy. 13 officers and 459 other ranks were taken prisoner by the 15th Brigade.

On the night of 27th April, the relief of the 15th Brigade in this sector was commenced, and the frontage of the recent attack was handed over to the 4th Australian Division by the night of the 28th.

With the close of April, all enemy offensive action in the Somme valley practically ceased

Thus stood out, in glowing outlines, the magnificent achievement of the 15th Brigade, in what has already become a classical example of a night operation. Mention of Villers Bretonneux will always recall the dominating presence of General Elliott, never more in his element, than when inspiring vigorous offensive action in close contact with a dangerous enemy. For this action, he had conferred on him the Croix-de-Guerre, with Star of Vermeil.

FROM DEFENSIVE TO OFFENSIVE

The enemy's offensive action in the great Somme salient ended with the month of April, 1918. There were no means of ascertaining this at the time, and for many weeks, the allied divisions committed to its own protection, strained every nerve to complete its defences. Wiring, trench digging, and the destruction of strong points went on incessantly, and no offensive actions were attempted, except such as were urgently required to effect vital local improvements in the front line. For this reason, the months of May and June passed without any noteworthy fighting on the part of the 5th Division. During the whole of May, the Division remained in the line. The sector lay astride the Somme from north of Sailly-Laurette to a little south-west of Vaire Wood. The 15th Brigade were in reserve.

About this time, Australian Corps bade farewell to General Birdwood, who was promoted to the command of the Fifth Army. His place was taken by Sir John Monash and it elicited immediate approval.

On its relief in "B" Divisional Sector of the Australian Corps front, the 5th Division moved to the Coisy area. The 15th Brigade was located in the Cardonette area.

On the 14th, 15th and 16th June, the Division moved forward and relieved the 2nd Division. The sector extended for about 6000 yards, from the Albert-Amiens railway, just west of Dernancourt, to a point about 2000 yards north of the Somme, at Sailly-Laurette. The 8th Brigade took over the left frontage and the 15th Brigade went in on the right.

During June, the minor operations of the 5th Division were

confined to raids. On the night of 22nd/23rd raids were held on fronts of both the 8th and 15th Brigades. The 59th Battalion (Lieut-Col Scanlan) sent Lieut J H Wadeson and 30 other ranks, fitted with body armour, against the enemy front line posts. Eight prisoners were taken and six Germans killed. The raiders returned without a single casualty.

The 14th Brigade relieved the 8th Brigade on 26th June and the latter formation remained in reserve till 18th July, when it relieved the 15th Brigade in the left sector.

Leave to the United Kingdom had re-opened on 1st June, after a cessation of about two months.

The most significant preliminary offensive was the Battle of Hamel, fought on 4th July, by the 4th Australian Division. In co-operation, the 15th Brigade was to capture the enemy front and second lines east of Ville-sur-Ancre, on a front of about 1500 yards. The troops detailed for the operation were two companies of the 59th Battalion and one platoon of the 58th Battalion.

Zero was at 3 10 a.m., on 4th July. The attack opened admirably and the two 59th companies on the right immediately commenced to make rapid progress, and had reached their objective at 3 30 a.m. and consolidated. Enemy artillery retaliation was very heavy throughout the operations.

On 18th July, the 8th Brigade relieved the 15th Brigade. At the end of the month, the Division was relieved by the 18th (British) Division and withdrawn for a brief rest period to the Allonville area, the 15th Brigade being located around Montierres.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE WESTERN FRONT

1st August to 30th August, 1918

General Monash put forward a plan for an offensive against the enemy's Somme salient. Briefly stated, the plan as ultimately fixed, was to break the enemy frontage on a sector of 11 miles and to advance to a depth of between 10,000 and 15,000 yards in a few hours. Absolute secrecy was to be maintained. No preliminary artillery bombardment would warn the enemy of the attack. On the Somme and before Ypres, mighty armies had dashed themselves for months against the German wall, without advancing as far as the Australian Corps were now asked to go in as many hours.

The first phase of the attack was to be carried out by the 2nd Australian Division on the right, and the 3rd Australian Division on the left of the Corps front, to the green line, an advance of over two miles, including the capture of Warfusée-Abancourt. On the green line, the 5th and 4th Divisions were to pass through the 2nd and 3rd Divisions and advance as in open warfare to the red line, a distance of about 6000 yards. The third phase was the exploitation of the success already gained by advancing the line about another mile, to the blue

line. On the 5th Divisional front, this included the capture of Harbonnieres

The attack was placed in the hands of the 15th Brigade (General Elliott) on the right, and the 8th Brigade (General Tivey) on the left. Each was to attack on a two battalion front. Nine fighting tanks were allotted to each attacking infantry brigade.

Zero hour was fixed for 4.20 a.m. on the 8th August, and the 5th Division left its positions in the reserve system at about midnight for the march to the assembly line.

Preceded by its eighteen fighting tanks, the 5th Division pressed steadily on. German artillery men were captured and made prisoners. A 77 mm gun obstructed the 59th Battalion, and knocked out one of its Lewis gun teams. On the 15th Brigade front the red line was reached before half past ten. From the red line the additional distance to the blue line averaged about three-quarters of a mile. It was greatest on the 15th Brigade front where the village of Harbonnieres threatened to be a difficult obstacle.

Over seven miles behind lay the front line of a few hours ago. Over Villers Brettoneux, the storm centre of many tragic months, the hand of peace seemed already to have descended.

On the 15th Brigade front, stout opposition was experienced north of the railway. Between 1 and 2 p.m., the first objective line was reached on the 15th Brigade front, and at 4 p.m., the 1st Division passed through and took over the responsibility of the battlefield, and by the 9th, the infantry of the 5th Division was thus entirely relieved. August 8th was a black day in the history of the German Army.

The casualties of the 5th Division were less than one-sixth of those sustained at Fromelles, and about one-quarter of those incurred at Polygon Wood. The 15th Brigade had 59 other ranks killed, and 18 officers and 341 other ranks wounded. The enemy killed were very numerous. In addition 47 officers and 1663 other ranks were taken prisoner by the 5th Division.

On its withdrawal from the line on 9th August, the infantry of the 5th Division rested for some days in the vicinity of Villers Brettoneux. In this position they were once again visited by his Majesty the King.

On 16th August, the 5th Division relieved in the line, just south of the Somme, the 17th (British) Division, and at once commenced to advance it by infiltration methods and got its line forward by about 300 yards. By the 18th, further infiltration became impossible and a set attack was necessary. Accordingly the 1st Division was ordered to carry out the operation, and it relieved the 5th Division on the night of 21st/22nd August.

THE BATTLE OF PERONNE

Although the Germans had even now lost the war, they were not yet devoid of hope of securing such a peace as would main-

tain their international status, almost unimpaired. To achieve this result, it was necessary for them to hold our armies on the Somme line for several weeks, whilst they further organised somewhat obsolete Hindenburg defences

The 8th Brigade had hardly reached the Somme when instructions were received that Divisional sectors were to be re-adjusted. In accordance with this instruction, the 15th Brigade took over, on 30th August, the new divisional sector along the river front, immediately south and south-west of Peronne.

General Elliott formed the opinion that large bodies of troops might be gradually dribbled across the Somme River, and the 58th and 59th Battalions were directed to try the crossing and to exploit any success that might be gained. Lieut. Pentreath was the first to get a Platoon over, and he found himself so near an enemy strongpoint, that a German officer showed himself and invited the party to surrender. Lieut Pentreath, in reply, shot the fellow dead and made good his slender footing on the eastern bank of the river. Other platoons of the 58th and 59th Battalions gradually worked their way across and by 11.30 a.m., four companies were thus in position on the eastern bank. But they could get no further. Any attempt to move in the direction of the high ground or of Flamicourt was met with such a storm of fire, that it had to be abandoned. Most of the 15th Brigade men on the eastern bank of the river were withdrawn during the day, only a small party being left to guard the crossing, should it be required again.

General Hobbs summoned a conference of Brigade commanders to complete arrangements for the battle on 2nd September. The 54th Battalion was to extend its hold on Peronne. The 59th and 60th Battalions were to follow behind the attack of the 55th and 56th Battalions, and when these units had attained their eastern objective, were to face south and make for the high ground east of the river. During the afternoon, the 59th and 60th Battalions tried to improve the position on the northern part of the attack front and suffered a heavy gas and shell bombardment in the attempt, but they made no material progress. On 3rd September, the 57th Battalion made good progress along the railway towards Flamicourt. The 60th Battalion made a useful advance north of St Denis. On 4th September, the line remained generally as it had been and towards the evening, the 30th Battalion relieved the 59th and 60th Battalions in the northern sector. The 58th Battalion reached Aulnies Wood. The 57th Battalion had reached Doingt, and the 32nd Battalion was in Bussu. By evening of the 5th, the line held by the 5th Division lay generally along the Bussu - Doingt - Le Mesnil Road, and everywhere the enemy was retiring.

The Battle of Peronne had been fought and won. The role of the 15th Brigade was sustained with splendid heroism. Their losses being 23 officers and 262 other ranks. The enemy had been deprived of one of his two best defensive positions. There still remained the Hindenburg line.

On the night 5th/6th September, the 3rd Division relieved

the 5th Division on the front Bussu - Doingt and Le Mesnil, and the 5th Division side-slipped south to continue again the advance on its original line astride the Villers Brettoneux-Vermard road. On 10th September, the 5th Division passed back to a well-earned rest in the Le Mesnil and Barleux areas

The rest period was very badly required by all ranks, and everywhere the strain was intense

Major-General Hobbs circulated a message throughout the Division in which he congratulated all ranks on their splendid work and successes achieved since 1st February. Commencing with the enemy attack on Villers Brettoneux on 24th April, the night counter-attack by the 15th Brigade which led to such brilliant results, and the brilliant advance on the Somme in the last days of August, and the capture of Peronne, where the 15th Brigade earned imperishable fame for their gallantry and valour.

For between two and three weeks, the Division remained in this area, and the troops were rested and refreshed. The Division was now far below strength and the inevitable day had come when a reduction in the number of battalions per brigade was necessary in the interests of uniformity, efficiency and expense. The men were profoundly moved at the threatened loss of their identity. The Battalion's reputation had been built upon their blood and sweat and sacrifices. The men determined on a passive resistance. The officers knew nothing of this. The 54th Battalion was formed up for its final parade. Lieut-Col. Marshall addressed the men and gave the order to march off to their new units in the brigade. The officers and NCO's obeyed, but not a man moved. In the 15th brigade, only the wonderful personal influence of General Elliott averted similar happenings. The men of the 60th Battalion, though reluctant to lose their unit identity, carried out their instructions and passed for the most part to the 59th Battalion.

THE BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

The battle of 18th September had cleaned up the last enemy defences west of the Hindenburg Line proper, and the contending armies were now faced with the final crisis of the war. The 5th Division men were breaking under the strain.

Now, when the deep zone of the Hindenburg Defences unmercifully barred all further progress, was resolute attack required. It was to be the final effort. The call came to the 5th Division on 27th September, almost eight months after its last real rest, and it moved eastward to the Hervilly area, about 20 miles south-east of the Bullecourt sector. The front in which the Division was now concerned was about 4000 yards in length and the village of Bellicourt stood near its centre. The enemy line lay along a deep valley in the bed of which lay the St. Quentin Canal. The 27th and the 30th American Divisions were affiliated with the Australian Corps for the attack. A very limited success achieved by the 30th American Division radically altered the whole of the 5th Division action, and the plans were

so modified that the actual doings of the various units bore little resemblance to the roles originally outlined for them. The 57th Battalion and the 59th Battalion attacked on the right and left, respectively, of the 15th Brigade front. The 58th Battalion was brigade reserve. Each battalion was accompanied by four tanks. The battalions were hampered by heavy fog and the 59th Battalion found itself under heavy machine-gun fire. It came partly from posts in front that had not been cleared up by the Americans. Lieut-Col Scanlan, in a forward reconnaissance, nearly lost his life from machine-gun fire. He became entangled in some barbed wire only 30 yards in front of an enemy machine-gun post and only escaped with his life by the greatest of good luck.

The 57th Battalion had crossed the Hindenburg Line and had reached the superficial embankment which marked the line of the underground tunnel north of Bellicourt. They found they were quite out of touch with the 59th Battalion, which had gone too far to the left, partly a result of fog and partly by the greater opposition on its left flank. When the 59th Battalion finally reached the Hindenburg Line, it was some hundreds of yards to the left of its appointed position, and the 58th Battalion was moved up between the 57th and 59 Battalions. In the Hindenburg Line, the 59th Battalion was hard beset by persistent enemy attempts to bomb along the trench from the north. These attempts were constantly checked by heavy counter bombing. The 57th and 58th Battalions got a definite footing in the Nauroy - Le Catelet trench. It was arranged that the 59th Battalion should extend to the right and take over the short sector of the line held by a company of the 44th Battalion. Thus ended one of the most extraordinary day's fighting in the history of the Division. The 32nd Battalion had reached a point about 5000 yards beyond the assembly line of the American attack, while the 59th at its extreme left had barely crossed the same line. Of the two battalions, it is probable that the 59th had suffered the more heavily. Except for the slight advance on the left of the 59th Battalion, the line on the front of the 3rd Australian Division had remained practically stationary throughout the day.

On 1st October, General Hobbs decided on a moderate advance only. The 15th Brigade was to capture the obstinate Cabaret Wood Farm position.

Zero hour was 6 a.m. and our barrage was fine. On the 8th Brigade front, the 31st and 32nd Battalions were both on their objective before 7 a.m. On the 14th Brigade front, the 54th and the 56th Battalions also achieved similar success. On the 15th Brigade front, the 59th, 57th and 58th Battalions attacked from right to left, in that order. By 7.30 a.m., all objectives were taken. By dusk, the 15th Brigade line was further advanced to the Estrees - Grandcourt road, which line was eventually handed over to the relieving troops. During the afternoon, it became known that the relief of the 5th Australian Division was to commence almost immediately. After its three

days hard fighting, the Division was utterly worn out, and on the night of 1st/2nd October, the 5th Brigade relieved the 8th and 15th Brigades in the line, and they passed into support and reserve. On 3rd October, the whole of the infantry of the 5th Australian Division was moved back to a reserve position near Hervilly.

Troops more fatigued had rarely been seen, yet they marched back in excellent order to their new positions. It was borne upon them that they were marching out of the line for the last time. They told their officers of it — the officers smiled, but without belief. But the conviction was too strong. It had come to stay.

The subtle, psychological promptings of thousands of men were truer than the military knowledge of even the best informed officers. The German border was yet over a hundred miles away, and no one could foresee that all fighting would be concluded five weeks later.

The total casualties of the Division in these operations was 1526 all told. Of these, the 15th Brigade suffered 516. A regrettable feature of the list of officers killed was the inclusion in it of several names of officers whose connection with the Division had dated from its earliest formation. These men had done magnificent service with the formation throughout its various campaigns, and it was particularly sad that their lives were lost in its last fight. The officers alluded to, include Captains S W Neale, L L Hornby and C H Roberts, all of the 59th Battalion.

Almost 1000 prisoners were captured. It was, all through, a great and hard-fought battle, in which the superiority of the infantry officers in leading, and of the men infighting, and of the combined work of the other arms, over the respective organisations of the enemy was most marked. The 5th Australian Division took up the tattered threads of the battle where they had been dropped and by infinite pains, wove them into the fabric of victory. The acknowledgements of General Monash and of General Rawlinson, to the 3rd and 5th Australian Divisions in their uphill and stubborn fight were promptly forthcoming.

The Division remained only a few days longer in the Hervilly area. For over eight months it had been constantly either in the line or in close reserve to it, and the urgent need for complete rest was now obvious. The Division moved to the Oise-mont area, where they recuperated in quiet and picturesque surroundings.

PEACE

From the security of its quiet home in the Oisemont area, the 5th Division watched the last convulsive struggles of the war. An unconditional surrender by the enemy was inevitable. It was only a question of time.

As the month of October drew to a close, the excitement of the French civilians in the Divisional rest area knew no bounds. The 5th Australian Division was astonished to learn that it was now, numerically, one of the strongest divisions in the British Army. The 30th October saw the capitulation of Turkey. Austria ceased hostilities on 3rd November. But Germany still continued to haggle about terms for an armistice. At 11 a.m. on the 11th of November, the armistice came into effect and hostilities everywhere ceased. War, with its train of hate and bloodshed, of heroism and unselfishness, left the world. Peace took its place.

The Division remained in the Oisemont area until 28th November, and then began its move towards Chaleroi. Its first halt was in the Favril area, about 25 miles east of Bellicourt, where the Division had had its last fight. At this time, General Hobbs had been promoted to the command of the Australian Corps. The urgent call of demobilization and repatriation had called General Monash to England. Command of the Division passed to General Tivey. Brigadier General Elliott still retained command of the 15th Brigade and Lieut-Col J J Scanlan commanded the 59th Battalion. A long and necessarily tedious wait for repatriation was inevitable in the case of overseas forces. The whole thing depended on ships. Quotas consisting of 1000 all ranks were to be notified, and the divisions supplied quotas in rotation, commencing with the 1st Australian Division. On arrival in England, the quotas went to Depot Camps, where all ranks were given pre-embarkation leave. The delight of the departing men at the prospect of soon returning home was tempered by loving thoughts of the brave companions who had come to France with them and would never return.

Perhaps the most touching scene of all occurred at the departure of the first large quota from the 15th Brigade. The thoughts of those men flew to their Brigadier, and they instantly asked their officers for a voluntary parade and a last march past, as a token of this regard for him. The officers gladly acquiesced and General Elliott stood stiff at the salute, as, with colours flying and bands playing, his entire Brigade marched past him for the last time.

This narrative has now come to its end. The men of the Division were already scattered far and wide, many had reached Australia, many were en route, many were engaged on non-military employment awaiting their turn for repatriation.

The sacrifices of the Glorious Dead! Swift avengers of the weak and innocent! Champions of Freedom! Victors over tyranny and armed savagery! Of all those things of which we are proud, we are proudest of our Dead. The memory of them we cherish above all things.

59th BATTALION A.I.F.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

21-2-1916 to 19-7-1916

Lt.-Col. Ernest Albert HARRIS

19-7-1916 to 9-5-1917

**Lt.-Col. Herbert Thomas Christopher LAYH,
CMG, DSO AND BAR**

16-6-1917 to 6-2-1918

**Lt.-Col. Charles Conway MASON,
DSO**

6-2-1918 to 22-2-1919

**Lt.-Col. John Joseph SCANLAN,
DSO AND BAR**

APPENDIX

HONOURS AND AWARDS

- (i) Bars to Decorations are indicated by asterisks *
- (ii) Foreign Decorations are indicated by (F)
- (iii) The Honours shown are only those awarded for services with the 5th Australian Division

Officers

MASON, Lt-Col C C, DSO.	CALLANDER, Lt. R, M.M.
SCANLAN, Lt-Col J J, D.S.O.*	CHAMBERS, Lt. H W, M.M.
HEWITT, Capt P R, MC.	CHRISTIAN, Lt J C, MC
LAY, Capt C W, MC	DIAMOND, Lt S, DCM
McDONALD, Capt K. G, MC.	GIBBS, Lt R H M, MC
NEALE, Capt S W, MC.	McIVER, Lt W F (F)
SMITH, Capt G S, MC	PENTREATH, Lt G L, M.C.
YOUNG, Capt E McL, MC	PINKERTON, Lt A J, MC
MAY, Hon Capt. and Q.M.W., O.M., M.C.	STEVENSON, Lt. W F, M.C.
BECK, Lt A J, MC	TELFER, Lt G S, MC
BINDER, Lt H A L, MC	TOOHEY, Lt D G, MC.
BURSEY, Lt T F McL, MC	WADESON, Lt J H, MC.

Other Ranks

BARCLAY, L-Cpl N, DCM	McARTHUR, Pte A G, MM
BARTHOLOMEW, Pte W G, M.M.	McCASH, CSM J McD, DCM*
BROCKFIELD, Pte M V, DCM	McCLINTOCK, L-Cpl S, M.M.*
BUCKLEY, Pte R G, MM	McMARTIN, Pte E V, M.M.
CAMERON, Pte J A, MM	McPHEE, Pte A J, MM
CARTER, Pte R A E, MM	McRAE, Pte E W, MM
CHENERY, Sgt A G, DCM	MITCHELL, Pte G, DCM
CLARKE, L-Cpl L N, M M *	MORGAN, L-Cpl C W, M.M.
CLAUSEN, Sgt F F, M.M	MORRIS, Pte W J, M.M.
CROZIER, L-Cpl W S, M.M.	MORRISON, Pte F H, M.M.
DELANEY, Pte W J, MM	MOSS, Pte J, M.M.
DENGATE, L-Cpl A A, MSM	MUNN, Sgt T G D, (F)
DOODY, Pte L, DCM	NIQUET, Cpl J A, MM
DUMONT, Pte S L, MM	OATES, R Q M S T A, M.S.M.
DUNCAN, Sgt H, DCM	O'DONNELL, Pte E C, MM.
DUNSTON, Pte S W, M.M *	O'SULLIVAN, Pte J J J, M.M.
EVERY, L-Cpl G, MM	PALMER, Sgt C H, MM
FACEY, Sgt S G, DCM (F)	PARR, Sgt A J, DCM
FOX, Cpl T W, MM	PENDERGAST, Sgt G L, DCM.
GASPERINO, L-Cpl H, MM	PHILLIPS, S Sgt, H J C, M.S.M.
GIBSON, L-Cpl E B, DCM	POWELL, Pte L J, M.M.
GORDON, T/WOI H B G, M.S.M.	RAND, Pte J G W, MM
GRIGG, L-Cpl E A, MM.	RENFREW, Pte A, M.M
HARRINGTON, CSM R, D.C.M.	RICHARDSON, CSM E A, DCM.
HAWKINS, Pte E V, MM.	ROWE, Cpl J R, M.M
HONEY, Pte A, MM.	RYAN, Pte W F, DCM.
HORSEY, Pte G, M.M.	SALVADO, Pte, J, MM
IBBOTSON, Cpl. A, M.M.	SCHULDT, L-Cpl H, M.M.
JOHNSON, L-Cpl. G L, M.M.	SERLE, Sgt W H, M.M.
KING, Pte H, M.M.	SEXTON, Pte P, M M (F.)
KLINE, Pte F W, M.M.	SIMMONDS, Pte J K, M.M.
LEACH, L-Cpl F. E., M.M.	SMITH, Sig W A, MSM.
LITTLE, S Sgt P L, D.S.M., M.M.	STEWART, L-Cpl. A, M.M.
MAGINN, Pte E, M.M.	SUNDSTROM, Pte G, M.M.
MARTIN, Pte. E, M.M.	TOWERS, Pte. W J., M.M.

TRAILL, Pte R. G, MM
TURNLEY, C Q M S A P, MSM.
WALKEM, Cpl G L, MM.

WILDMAN, Sgt V. G, MSM (F)
WILLIAMS, L-Sgt G F, MM
WILLIAMS, CSM R, MM

MENTIONS IN DESPATCHES

Officers

LAYH, Lt-Col H T C. (3)
MASON, Lt-Col C C (1)
SCANLAN, Lt-Col J J (3)
McDONALD, Maj S R (1)
KEEN, Capt W (1)
MUIRSON, Capt K B (1)
PINKERTON, Capt A J (1)

MAY, Hon Capt and QM W, (1)
BLANDFORD, Lt C A W. (1)
HADDOW, Lt J D (1)
KEATING, Lt J E (1)
McIVER, Lt W F (1)
TOOHEY Lt D G (1)
WADESON, Lt J H (1)

Other Ranks

CHAMBERLAIN, C Q M S F (1)
CUMMINGS, L-Cpl D (1)
HANNIGAN, Cpl J J (1)
HARRINGTON, Pte F (1)
LOWRY, Pte E N (1)

PALMER, Cpl G I (1)
SOUTH Cpl F (1)
SPALDING, Pte J C (1)
STOWELL, Pte H A. (1)

DEATHS

The names of all officers and men who lost their lives from any cause whatsoever, whilst on service overseas, are included in this list

Officers

HORNBY, Capt L L
LIDDELOW, Capt A.
NEALE, Capt S W
STANLEY, Capt M. W.
STOCKFIELD, Capt G R.
BOWDEN, Lt J C
CARR, Lt E T
COUSINS, Lt F L
FACEY, Lt S G
FRANCIS, Lt W J
GIBBS, Lt R H M
HALLIGAN, Lt J
HOWARD, Lt H C

KIRKHAM, Lt M
LUCKE Lt A J
MITCHELL, Lt T
MORROW, Lt A D
McINTOSH, Lt F R.
PARR, Lt A P
ROBB, Lt J F
RAWSON, Lt J G
SHAW, Lt F
TUCKER, Lt A J
TURNOUR, Lt L J E
VAILLE, Lt W H

Other Ranks

ADAMS, Pte T. D
ADAMTHWAITE, Pte. E.
AFFLECK, Pte D C
AITKEN, Pte J
AITKEN, Pte T
ATKINS, Pte S G.
ALLEN, Cpl C P
ALEXANDER, Pte A E.
ALLISON, Pte T C C.
ALLISON, Pte J. W.
ALLISS, Pte G S
AMOR, Pte H J
ANDERSON, Pte J.
ANDREWS, Sgt G
ANDREWS, Pte C
ANSON, Pte C
ANSTEE, Pte A J.

ARGENT, Pte W R.
ARMSTRONG, Pte W
ARMSTRONG, Pte L
ASPIN, Pte W
AVERY, Pte L W
AVERY, Pte R E
BABIDGE, Pte E S
BALFOUR, Pte A G
BALLINGER, L-Cpl. T
BAMBURY, Pte J
BANKS, Pte A J
BARBER, Pte H V
BARBER, Pte W E
BARCLAY, Pte C W.
BARCLAY, Pte A J I
BARKER, Pte J. G
BARKER, Pte P

BARRAND, Pte F
BARRETT, Sgt F. P
BARTHOLOMEW, Pte W G.
BARTLETT, Pte F W
BARTLETT, Pte W E
BASTIN, Pte W J A.
BAXTER, Pte J.
BEARD, Pte F A.
BEARHAM, Pte A
BECK, Pte G T
BECK, Pte A. S.
BELL, Pte A F.
BELLETTE, Pte A.
BELLINGHAM, Pte P
BENNETT, Pte C J.
BENTON, Pte A
BERRY, Pte J W.
BESTON, Pte T J
BETHUNE, L-Cpl R C.
BEVAN, Pte G A
BICKET, Pte J A
BIGELOW, Pte G M
BIGGS, Pte W F
BIGGS, Pte T R.
BILL, Pte C
BINGHAM, Sgt W R.
BIRD, Pte D
BISHOP, Pte T C
BLAKE, Pte G F
BLANFORD, Pte C. W.
BLEE, Pte G G
BLENCOWE, Pte F T
BOND, Pte R R.
BOND, Pte W J
BOTTERILL, Pte F C
BOYCE, Pte A J.
BOYD, Pte A J
BOYD, Pte R F
BOYD, Pte J
BOYD, Pte H
BOYLE, L-Cpl H
BRACHE, Pte M W
BRADSHAW, Pte F J.
BRAND, Pte B
BRESLIN, Pte T
BRIESE, Pte A C
BRIGGS, Pte F
BRINKMAN, Pte H C
BRITTLEBANK, Pte A B.
BROWN, L-Cpl A M
BROWN, Pte H D
BROWN, Pte R T
BROWN, Pte F H
BROWN, Pte H W.
BROWNE, Pte J E
BROWNridge, Pte J
BRUNSTON, Pte H
BRYANT, Cpl L
BRYANT, Pte W
BUCK, Sgt H A
BULMER, Dvr C O
BURDEN, Pte A H A.
BURFORD, Pte J. H
BURNS, Pte W
BURNS, Pte J C

BURROWS, Pte J K.
BURTON, Cpl J A
BUTCHER, Pte G
BUTLER, Pte A
BYRNE, Pte F T
CAIN, Pte W J
CAINES, Pte P C
CAHILL, Pte F P
CAHILL, Pte W P
CALLAGHAN, Pte W J. E.
CAMERON, Pte N
CAMERON, Pte F J
CAMERON, Pte O
CAMERON, Pte J L
CAMPBELL, Cpl M C P.
CAMPBELL, Pte R T
CAMPBELL, Pte F G.
CAMPBELL, Pte A
CANT, Pte C R
CANTWELL, Pte J W
CARR, Pte W T
CARRINGTON, Pte J D.
CARROLL, Pte G
CARRUTHERS, Pte T J.
CARTER, Pte H
CARTER, Pte R A E
CESSON, Pte H
CHARLES, Pte W S
CHERRY, Cpl J H
CHEWINGS, Pte H T
CHIVERS, Pte J H
CHRISTIAN, Pte C O J.
CHRISTIE, Pte L L
CHRISTIE, Pte W J
CLARE, Pte A E
CLARK, Pte C H
CLARK, Pte S T C
CLARK, Pte R G
CLARKE, Pte O J
CLARKSON, Pte A E
CLAYDON, Pte A J
CLEMENTS, L-Cpl V J.
CLEMENTS, Cpl H G
COBBETT, Pte W
COCHRANE, Pte A V.
COE, Pte L A
COE, Pte A V
COHEN, Pte J
COLEMAN, Pte W J
COLLINS, Pte F W
COOK, Pte E A
COOPER, Pte H A
CONDOR, Pte E D
CONLAN, Pte J J
CONROY, Pte J P
COSGRIFF, Pte T J
CORIN, Pte E A
COSTELLO, Pte W
COTTER, Pte W
COTTERILL, Pte E J.
COULSON, Pte H
COVERDALE, Cpl R
COX, Pte E T
CRAMOND, Sgt A. K.
CROACH, Cpl G. T.

CROMBIE, Pte P C
CROSSMAN, Pte W
CROWE, Pte W F.
CUNNINGHAM, Pte A J.
CUNNINGHAM, Pte J J.
CURRIE, Sgt A W
CURRIE, Cpl A A
CURRIE, Pte W W.
CURTIN, Pte F G
CURTOIS, Pte H H.
DALE, Pte W H
DALE, Pte F
DALEY, Pte C H
DALY, Pte E J.
DALZELL, L-Cpl B A.
DANES, Pte W G
DANIELS, Pte H G
DARNEDT, Pte J J E.
DAVIDSON, Pte A L.
DAVIES, Pte H G
DAVIES, Pte W E L.
DAVIS, Pte G Y
DAVIS, Pte A J.
DAVIS, Pte E S
DENISON, Pte A A.
DENNY, Pte E S
DENT, Pte A J
DEWSNAP, Pte J W.
DIXON, Pte F A
DOBSON, Sgt D
DOBSON, Pte J J
DONAHOO, Pte M F.
DOSDALE, Pte A
DOWDLE, Pte T J
DUFFY, Pte J A
DUFFY, Pte J C.
DUGGAN, Pte H J
DUNCAN, Pte G R
DUNHAM, Pte W S
DUKE, Pte F B.
DUNN, Pte J P
DUNSTAN, Pte E W
DWYER, Pte F
EDNEY, Pte J E
ELLIS, Pte A W G.
ELSDEN, Pte H R
EMERY, Pte H E
ETHERTON, Pte L R.
EVANS, Pte E M
FAHEY, Pte H S
FARR, Pte T E
FARRELL, Pte F A.
FARRELLY, Pte M
FEAGAN, Cpl W A
FERGUSON, Pte R W.
FERGUSON, Pte A.
FERNS, Pte W.
FERRIER, Pte J A
FIELD, Pte R T W
FINCK, Pte C J T.
FIRTH (formerly Keen), Sgt. H.
FIRTH, Cpl J T
FISHER, Pte .
FITTON, Pte W R
FITZGERALD, Pte D

FITZGERALD, Pte J L
FLACK, Pte A W
FLETCHER, Pte J
FLETCHER, Pte J K
FLETCHER, Pte J M
FLOWER, Pte W F C
FOGO, Pte J
FORD, Pte H B
FORSTER, Pte C A P.
FORSTER, Pte H
FOX, Pte A L
FRANKLIN, CSM A G
FRASER, Pte R J
FRAZER, Pte J
FREBRACE, L-Cpl J A
FREEMAN, Pte S M.
FRENCH, Pte F A
FREW, Pte L G
FULTON, Pte A R
FYNCH, Pte R A
GABORET, Pte T L
GALLOWAY, Pte T
GANDY, Pte J F
GARRY, Pte W
GEAL, Pte A
GEAL, Pte G
GIBBET, Pte A H
GIBLETT, Pte C W
GIBSON, Pte A L
GIBSON, L-Cpl E B.
GILBERT, Pte C N
GILES, Pte S
GILFOY, Pte H
GILL, Pte G A
GILL, Cpl W A
GILLIES, Pte W
GINMAN, Pte G L
GIROUD, Pte W L
GITTOES, Pte E C
GLAYSHER, L-Cpl J W
GLEN, Pte W G
GLOVER, L-Cpl G E
GOLDBY, Sgt W
GOLDIE, L-Cpl C E
GOLDSMITH, L-Cpl R G. H.
GOUGE, Pte R E
GOODWIN, Pte A H B
GRACE, Pte G H
GRANT, L-Cpl D A
GRAUBIN, Pte J G
GRAY, Pte J M
GREGOR, Pte W T H
GREGORY, Pte C C
GREEN, Pte R P
GREEN, Cpl S F W H
GRENTFALL, Pte J H
GRENTFALL, Pte R
GRENVILLE, Pte V
GRIFFITH, Pte H
GRIFFITHS, L-Cpl G A
GRUMONT, Sgt C A
HADE, Pte E ?
HAIR, Pte W R
HALL, Pte W
HALL, L-Cpl. P E

HALLORAN, Pte T.
HAMER, Pte J
HAMILTON, Pte A W.
HARRAP, Pte E M
HARRAP, L-Cpl J W
HARBERT, Pte H B.
HARRINGTON, L-Cpl. L. F.
HARRIS, Pte R
HARRIS, Pte J G
HARRIS, Pte R A A
HARRISON, Pte
HART, Pte J E
HART, Pte W H G
HARVEY, Pte W
HAYES, Pte P F J
HAYES, Sgt H S
HAYNES, Pte P. A
HEALEY, Pte A J
HENDERSON, Pte F. A
HENDRIE, Pte L
HENRY, Sgt D
HENTON, Pte J
HENNINS Pte G E
HERRIOTT, Pte W. E
HEWARD, L-Cp F H
HEWITT, Pte P W
HIGGINS, Pte P
HILL, Pte W J
HIND, Pte J
HITCHINS, Pte F H
HITZEROTH, Pte G R
HOGAN, Pte D
HOLMES, L-Cpl E C
HOLMES Pte J T
HOLLOWAY, Pte C
HOLTON, Pte R F
HOPKINS, Pte J R
HORNER, Sgt G S C
HOSIE, L-Cpl G G
HOTHAM, Pte C J
HOWARD, Pte J
HOWE, Pte A M
HUBBARD, Sgt E A
HUBBARD, Pte E W.
HUGHES, Pte G A C
HUMPHREYS, L-Cpl H.
HUNT, Sgt A
HUNT, Sgt W H
HUNTER, Pte D
HUNTER, Pte R A
HUNTINGFORD, Pte G T.
HURDIS, Pte T
HUTCHESON, Pte. D W.
HUXTABLE, Pte C W
INGRAM, Pte C
IRVING, Pte E R
JACOBS, Pte L J
JACOBSON, Pte E A
JACKSON, Pte A. H J
JAMIESON, Pte T Y
JENKIN, Pte C
JENKINS, L-Cpl W H
JENNINGS, Pte W. W. A.
JESSOP, Pte S
JEWELL, Pte H J.
JOHNSON, Pte J E.

JOHNSON, Cpl R W.
JOHNSTON, Pte A. (304)
JOHNSTON, Pte A (3524)
JOHNSTON, Pte A A
JOHNSTON, Pte. R D
JONES, Pte A
JONES, Pte R G.
JONES, Pte H I
JONES, Pte J
JONES, Pte R S
JOYCE, Pte C E
KELLEHER, Pte J.
KEOGH, Pte J W
KENNEDY, Pte J
KENT, Pte E W
KERR, Pte J C
KIELLERUP, Cpl O J.
KING, Cpl W F
KING, Pte A W L
KING, Pte C
KING, Pte J
KINGSTON, Pte W
KNAPP, Pte L H
KNOWLS, Cpl J V
KURZTMAN, Pte L
KYLE, Pte T
LADD, Pte W H
LAIDLER, Pte N.
LAKE, Pte C L
LAMBERT, Pte S
LANE, Pte T A
LANGDON, Pte W T
LARSEN, Pte A A
LAWRENCE, Pte F E H.
LAYCOCK, Pte G A
LAYTON, Pte R C
LAYTON, Pte T W
LEACH, Cpl F E
LEAR, Pte I J
LECKIE, Pte S
LEE, Pte F A
LEGGE, Sgt H A
LEIGH Pte C T
LEESON, Pte A A
LETTS, Pte J
LIDGETT, Pte A F
LINDFORD, Pte R J
LINDSAY, Pte H
LISTER, Sgt R M.
LLEWELLYN, Pte E E.
LLOYD, Pte A
LOBB, Pte R T
LONG, Pte
LOVE, Pte J R
LUCAS, L-Sgt H. S
LYNCH, Pte E G
MACKLAN, Pte A J
MACDONALD, Cpl A S.
MACPHERSON, Pte R.
MADDEN, Pte T W
MADDOCKS, Pte J H.
MALE, Pte S
MANN, Pte P R
MARSH, L-Cpl R
MARSHALL, Cpl. W. T.
MASON, Pte. S. M.

MATHEWS, Pte. A E.
MATTHEW, Pte A
MAULE, Pte A J
MAYBERRY, Pte C J
MAYO, Pte G J
McCLURE, Sgt N J
McCLEARY, Pte N
McCOLL, Cpl D. H
McCONNELL, Pte A
McCORMACK, Pte P. L.
McCULLOCH, Pte F H. A.
McDONALD, Pte R
McDONALD, Pte A
McDONALD, Pte H
McDONALD, L-Cpl H.
McDONALD, Pte J A.
McEWAN, Pte T M.
McGHEE, Pte D
McHARDY, Pte J
McILROY, Pte R
McINERNEY, Pte. W. J.
McINNES, Pte D
McINNES, Pte J G D.
McKEANE, Pte J J
McKENZIE, Pte W J.
McKONE Pte E
McLEAN, Pte T E
McLEAN, Pte M
McLEAR, Pte C H
McMAHON, Pte T J
McMEEKIN, Cpl J.
McNAMARA, Pte C J.
McPHERSON, Cpl J S.
McPHERSON, Pte W
McRAE, Pte C R
MEADE, Pte D
MEGINES, L-Cpl F.
MERTON, Pte C.
MIDDLETON, Pte W
MILHAM, Pte T. S.
MILES, Pte A E
MILES, Pte W O M.
MILLER, Pte R
MILLS, Pte L C
MITCHELL, Pte A. E
MITCHELL, Pte A. C.
MITCHELL, Pte S. J.
MOLLER, Pte C E.
MONTGOMERY, Pte. W. H.
MOORE, Pte A
MORAN, Sgt E D.
MORE-REID, Cpl G
MOREY, Pte S A
MORGAN, Pte J W A.
MORRIS, Pte L C.
MORRISSEY, Pte P W.
MORRISON, Pte. E.
MORRISON, Pte F H.
MOSSENTON, Pte H D.
MOTTRAM, Pte H
MOWBRAY, Pte A O
MOYES, Pte F L
MULLETT, Pte R S
MURPHY, Pte J
MURPHY, Pte. C.
MUXWORTHY, Pte. A. A., 124

NAIRN, Pte. W. J.
NASH, Sgt C H
NEIL, L-Cpl. L J. J.
NELSON, Pte A
NEVILLE, Pte W J
NEWHEY, Pte H R
NICHOLLS, Pte O
NOBLE, Pte R J
NORTH, Pte E F
NOY, Pte J
NUGENT, Pte J F.
NUNN, Pte S M
NUTTALL, Pte. W. R.
O'BRIEN, Pte T
O'DAY, Pte W J
ODGERS, Pte F L
O'HARA, Pte J A
O'KEEFE, Pte W P.
O'KEEFE, Pte M L
O'LEARY, Pte J
OLIVER, Pte R
OLIVER, Pte G W D.
O'LOUGHLIN, Cpl. P. J.
OLSEN, Pte G A M.
OLSTON, Pte J A.
O'MARA, Pte V M.
O'MEARA, Pte P J
O'NEILL, Pte H P
O'NEILL, Pte R S
ORENSHAW, Cpl. W. H.
ORROCK, Cpl P N.
O'SHEA, Sgt W S.
O'SULLIVAN, Pte W.
OUTEN, Pte R J
OWEN, Pte W C
PAGE, Pte W
PAIRMAN, L-Cpl A G.
PALMER, L-Cpl. W E.
PAMPHELETT Pte J G
PARKER, Sgt J F
PARKER, Pte H
PARRY, Pte R D
PARSONS, Pte W
PATTERSON, Pte R A
PAULL, Pte W L
PAYNE, Pte V T
PEARCE, Pte C H.
PEARCE, Pte R V
PEARCE, Pte C
PEIPER, Pte R F.
PERKS, Pte L
PERKINS, Pte C E
PERKINS, Pte E
PERRETT, Pte S C
PERRY, Pte R F
PERRY, Pte W E E.
PHELAN, Pte J F
PHELPS, L-Cpl W. T
PHILIP, L-Cpl J F
PHILLIPS, Pte A E (1804)
PHILLIPS, Pte A E (4868)
PHILLIPS, L-Cpl C W
PITCHER, Pte B B
PLEASANCE, Pte A F.
POLGLAZE, Pte. C A.
POLWARTH, Sgt G. McA.

POOLE, Pte A R
POWELL, Pte C (1755)
POWELL, Pte C (2710)
POWELL, Pte J
POWER, Sgt A C
PORTER, Cpl O P
PORTER, Pte E T
PRESCOTT, Pte H. H. P.
PRICE, Pte D F
PRICHARD, Pte A R. H.
PROWD, Pte L M
PURSER, Pte L G
QUIN, Pte C J
QUINN, Pte J L
RABINOVITCH, Pte. B.
RAINBIRD, Sgt F
RALSTON, Pte J A
RANDALL, Pte F C
RANKIN, Pte S
RATCLIFFE, Pte F. E.
RAW, L-Sgt W W
RAY, Pte A W
RAYSON, Sgt C
READ, Sgt G R
REEVES, Sgt R E
REID, Pte C J
RESPINI, Pte H
REYNOLDS, Pte W R
RICE, Pte T E
RICE, Pte H S
RICHARDSON, Pte F
RICHARDSON Pte G W H.
RICHARDSON, Pte J L
RICHARDSON, Pte W H
RICHMOND, Pte A C. P
RICKETTS, Pte L A
ROBERTS, Pte C E
ROBERTS, Pte R O
ROBILLARD, Pte A A
ROBINSON, Q M S E.
ROBINSON, Pte R
ROBINSON, Pte R W
ROGERS, Pte H E
ROGERS, Pte L.
ROONEY, Pte T P
ROSNEY, Pte P J
ROSS, Sgt G
ROSS, Pte R L
ROWLEY, Pte E
ROWLEY, Pte E A.
RUFF, Pte V H
RULE, Sgt R M
RUSDEN, Cpl A S K
RUSSELL, Pte A J
RUSSELL, Pte F G
RUSSELL, Cpl H I
RUSSELL, Pte J A
RUSSELL, Pte J H.
RUSSELL, Pte L T.
RUST, Pte W H.
RYAN, Pte E
RYAN, Pte T
SAMUELS, Pte E.
SANGER, Pte B.
SAUNDERS, Pte H N. S.
SAWYERS, Pte. A. P.

SAWYERS, Pte J. L.
SAYER, Pte P T.
SCOTT, Pte R W.
SCOWCROFT, Pte R
SEAMONS, Pte H
SECCOMBE, Pte L. A.
SEDMAN, Pte W R
SERONG, Pte E
SHEPHERD, Pte P H
SHERIDAN, Pte P D
SHIMLECK, Pte C S.
SHOEBRIDGE, Pte. H G.
SIBBIN, Pte G S
SIMMONS, Pte N T
SIMPTON, Pte W. S
SKINNER, Pte A
SKINNER, Cpl R H.
SKINNER, Sgt W F.
SKUSE, Pte A R
SLACKWITCH, Pte A.
SLATER, Pte J
SLATTER, Pte T J
SLATTERY, Pte F P.
SLEIGH, Pte S
SLOAN, Pte R
SMILEY, Pte E J
SMITH, Pte G
SMITH, Pte J
SMITH, Pte R
SMITH, Pte W
SMYTH, Pte W
SOMERS, Pte G L E
SOUTH, Pte F J J
SPOTSWOOD, Pte C W.
STANFORD, Pte C T.
STATHAM, Pte G W
STEPHENS, C S M J D.
STEPHENS, Pte R W
STEPHENS, Sgt W E.
STEVENS, Pte A B
STEWART, Pte W (2797A)
STEWART, Pte. W (993)
STRUHS, Pte F W
SUMMERS, Pte A V
SUMMERS, Pte W J
SWINFIELD, Pte L A.
SYDES, C S M C F
SYMONSE, Pte J
TAYLOR, Pte N B
THEXTON, Pte J W
THOMAS, Pte D
THOMAS, Pte H H
THOMLINSON, Pte E E.
THOMPSON, Pte W H.
THOMSON Pte E M
THOMSON Pte G J
THOMSON Pte J
THOW, Pte D C
TOD, Pte G
TOOLEY, Pte W A
TOOTH, Cpl F W
TOWNROW, Pte T C.
TRACEY, Pte M
TREZISE, Pte R
TREVERTON, Pte E. N.
TROST, Pte. J.

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TULLOCH, Sgt. J. D.
 TURNER, Sgt. F.
 TURNER, Cpl. S. G.
 UPCHURCH, Pte. J. W.
 USHER, Pte. F. G.
 VASS, L.-Sgt. J. J.
 VENNELL, Pte. W. J.
 VINCENT, Cpl. F. L.
 WADE, Pte. S. V.
 WADE, Pte. W. R.
 WALKEM, Sgt. G. L.
 WALKER, Pte. L. G.
 WALKER, Pte. W. S.
 WALLER, Pte. H. D.
 WALLIS, Pte. R. E.
 WALSH, Pte. H. R.
 WALSH, Pte. T.
 WARING, Pte. F. S.
 WARING, Pte. H. P.
 WASON, Pte. T. M. T.
 WATSON, Pte. J. H. E.
 WATSON, Pte. R. (2921)
 WATSON, Pte. R. (2831)
 WATT, Pte. A.
 WATTS, Pte. J. H.
 WEBB, Pte. R. I.
 WELLER, Cpl. F. N.
 WENT, Pte. A. E.
 WHEELER, Pte. G. W.
 WHEELER, Pte. W. J.
 WHISTON, Pte. F.
 WHISTON, Pte. J. T.
 WHITE, Pte. T. H. W.
 WHITE, Sgt. W. J.
 WHITEBREAD, Pte. J. T.

WHITEHOUSE, Pte. C.
 WHYLIE, Pte. J. A.
 WIGGINS, Pte. R. T.
 WILD, Pte. E. V.
 WICKING, Pte. O. M.
 WILKINS, Pte. P. G.
 WILKINSON, L.-Cpl. W. B.
 WILLEY, Pte. J.
 WILLIAMS, L.-Sgt. G. F.
 WILLIAMS, Pte. H. T.
 WILSON, Pte. A. J.
 WILSON, Dvr. B. F.
 WILSON, Sgt. C.
 WILSON, Pte. J. J.
 WILSON, Pte. L. W.
 WILSON, Pte. W.
 WINDRAM, Pte. H. C.
 WINFIELD, Pte. E.
 WITHAM, Cpl. S.
 WINTERBOTTOM, Pte. K.
 WOOD, Pte. D.
 WOODCOCK, Pte. A.
 WOODHOUSE, Pte. R. L.
 WOODLANDS, Pte. C. W.
 WOODMAN, Pte. A. R.
 WOODS, Cpl. W. W.
 WOOLHOUSE, Pte. A.
 WRIGHT, Cpl. T. J.
 WRIGHT, Pte. L. C.
 WYLIE, Pte. E. W.
 YENDLE, Pte. G.
 YOUNG, Pte. G.
 YOUNG, Pte. G. W.
 YOUNG, Pte. J.
 ZAMBATTI, Pte. P. P.

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